



BY C. & C. ZARLEY.

JOLIET, ILLINOIS, AUGUST 18, 1846.

VOLUME 4, NUMBER 10.

THE JOLIET SIGNAL. Is published every Tuesday morning on Chicago-street, Joliet, Ill. TERMS.—Two Dollars per annum payable in advance, or \$2.50 if payment is delayed until the end of the year.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY. JOB PRINTING. Executed with Neatness and Despatch, AT THE OFFICE OF THE SIGNAL. JOHN COMSTOCK, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Ready-made Clothing, &c.

BOARDMAN & BLODGETT. ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, AND SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY, (Littlefork Lake County, Ill.)

GEO. SMITH CRAWFORD, M. D., Wilmington, Will County, Ill. Office at W. Baker's.

R. F. BROWER, M. D. Office at Woodruff's Drug Store—National Hotel Building, West Joliet.

DR. M. K. BROWNSON, (Joliet, Ill.) Agent for Sappington's Anti-Fever Pills, Bork on Fevers, American Anti-Fibrin Pills.

J. BARNETT, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Wilmington, Ill. Will attend also as general agent in paying taxes, purchasing and selling lands, &c.

S. W. BOWEN. ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW. Agent for the payment of Taxes, redemption of lands, &c., in Will, DuPage, La Salle, Kendall, and the adjoining counties.

ELISHA C. FELLOWS, ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW, And Solicitor in Chancery, will regularly attend the courts in the counties of Will, Du Page, Kendall, McHenry, Grundy and Iroquois. Office and residence on East side the river, Joliet, Ill.

JAMES F. WIGHT, GENERAL AGENT, CONVEYANCES, AND JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.—Naperville, Du Page County, Illinois. July 13, 1844.

TURNEY & RANDALL, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Will attend the Courts in the Counties of Will, Du Page, McHenry, Grundy & Iroquois, J. TURNEY, S. W. RANDALL, Lockport, Joliet.

JACOB A. WHITEMAN, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, And Counselor in Chancery, Middleport, Iroquois county, Ill. Arrangements have been made with Gen. James Tukey and S. W. Randall Esqs., by which the subscribers will obtain their assistance whenever desired by their clients.

C. C. VANHORN, Attorney and Counselor at Law, and Solicitor in Chancery, Chelsea, Will Co. Ill. Attorneys and Counsellors at Law and Solicitors in Chancery, Joliet, Ill. Office on Chicago street, one door north of the Exchange Hotel.

O. J. CORBIN, M. D., Plainfield, Will Co. Ill. H. N. MARSH, Manufacturer of every variety of Cabinet Furniture and Chairs, Bloft Street, Joliet Ill.

DANIEL CURTISS, Justice of the Peace. Office on Chicago street, one door north of H. Loomis's store, Joliet Ill. E. H. LITTLE, Attorney at Law, and Solicitor in Chancery, will attend the Courts regularly, in the Counties of Will, Kendall, Grundy, and Iroquois. Office, in Morris C. H. Grundy Co. Ill.

STILL VERY COME! THESE NEW GOODS AT LOW PRICES. If you want Bonnets, and Bonnet Ribbons sell more while the stock lasts! good! Jun 20

For the Signal. MY MOTHER. BY MRS. HOPKINS. Linked with the living, still I tread On Time's revolving wheel; Yet, oft my thoughts are with the dead, Whose hearts have ceased to feel.

Mother, when in the narrow bed Thy pale, cold form was laid; And o'er thy lone, imprisoned head, The last brief prayer was said: I mourned, to know thy loving heart Must moulder back to dust, And thou hadst ceased to act thy part, And rendered up thy trust.

I thought of all thy tireless care, By love and mercy moved— How thou didst suffer and forbear, When wayward children roved; And smiles that beamed upon thy face, When duty's task was done; And felt that none could fill thy place, Beneath the circling sun.

I mourned to see my honored sire, With none to cheer his lot; Sit musing by the lonely fire, Where thou didst meet him not. My infant brother sobbed with grief, My infant sister wept— Oh! n'er before the gloomy Chief Had o'er our threshold step'd!

And neighbors saw thy breathless sleep, And anguish bow'd them down; And want's sad children came to weep— The poor man's friend was gone. And then in bitterness I said: Why is this fearful change? Why hath this bolt of wrath been sped? Thy ways, O, God, are strange!

But months rolled on—and day by day, My father grew less sad; The children shouted in their play, And I was gay and glad. For Time doth heal the human heart, Which grief hath deeply wrung; And pluck away the poisoned dart, Which hath too keenly stung.

And well 'tis thus—for who could live, And bear the weight of woe That hews us down, when first we give Our friends to dust below? Forever rest, thou weary one! I would not wake thee now, Again to hear thy voice's tone, Nor see thy placid brow;

Again to hear thee sweetly teach, That "Sin is Slavery"— But, thankfulness, too deep for speech, I render back to thee! Bombardment of San Juan de Ulloa. The following is from a communication in the N. Y. E. Post, in relation to the difficulties in the way of taking the castle before Vera Cruz. The attack upon this castle will be the greatest military operation ever undertaken by the U. S.—It is worthy of our arms, and we hope to see it carried through without any nice mercantile calculation of the number of tons of old iron which will have to be thrown away.

"One gun in a well constructed fortification is as efficient as ten guns fired from a ship. The chances are that a ship with one hundred guns, attacking a land battery with ten guns, would be destroyed.—This must be the result so long as on the one side batteries are formed of earth or stone, and on the other, ships are formed of wood, and liable to be swallowed up by the elements on which they float, or to be deprived of the means by which they move; so long as they can be penetrated by solid shot, set on fire, or blown up by hot shot, or torn piecemeal by shell. A Paixhan shot or shell, which would be destructive to a vessel, would be powerless against the stone rampart of a fort. If I were behind the wall of fort Hamilton or fort Schuyler, in our own harbor, it would be a matter of indifference to me whether an enemy should throw against those walls Paixhan shot and shells or eggs. The only difference would be that the former, in crushing against the surface, would make more noise than the latter.

garrison, with French and English artists, are within its walls. "As this subject of the relative strength of ships and batteries, though of general interest and importance, is little understood by laymen, and as it is a matter of some consequence to us here in New York to know how far our own forts may be able to serve us in case our friend Bull should attempt an unfriendly visit to us, I will, with your leave, occupy somewhat more of your columns on the subject. In doing so I will state nothing at random, but from official sources. In 1840 a report was made by the war department to the house of representatives on the subject of the defence of the Atlantic frontier, Passamaquoddy to the Sabine, from the pen of Col. Totten, the distinguished head of our engineer department, in which this subject is very fully considered. Had that gallant officer no other basis for his high reputation than this report, he might well be content to occupy the position which it alone would give him. I will endeavor to condense some of his positions and illustrations on the point which we are considering.

"It is laid down as a reason why ships cannot cope (on any thing bordering on equal terms) with fortifications, that the ship is every where equally vulnerable; and, large as is her hull, the men and the guns are very much concentrated within her. On the other hand, in the properly constructed battery, it is only the gun itself, a small part of the carriage, and now and then a head or an arm raised above the parapet, that can be hurt—the ratio of the exposed surfaces being not less than fifteen or twenty to one. Next, there is always more or less motion in the water, so that the ship-gun, although it may have pointed accurately at one moment, at the next will be thrown entirely away from the object, even when the motion in the vessel is too small to be otherwise noticed; whereas, in the battery, the gun will be fired just as it is pointed, and the motion of the ship will merely vary to the extent of a few inches, or, at most, two or three feet, the spot in which the shot is to be received. In the ship there are besides, many points exposed, that may be called vital points. By losing her rudder or portions of her rigging, or her spars, she may become unmanageable and unable to use her strength; she may be shot under water and sink; she may receive hot shot and be set on fire, and these damages are in addition to those of having her guns dismounted, and her people killed by the shot which pierce her sides and scatter splinters from her timbers; while the risks of the battery are confined to those mentioned above, namely, the risk that the gun, the carriage, or the men may be struck; that the magazine should be exposed, as were those of the castle of San Juan de Ulloa, must never be anticipated; as well might we expect to find a hostile division of infantry in the field without bayonets.

"The cases in which ships have silenced land-batteries are few, and each readily explained (like that of San Juan de Ulloa) by circumstances quite independent of the question considering.

Social Condition of Poland. Herein is the danger that menaces the whole Slavonic world, be it Prussia, Austria, or Russia. It has no middle class. The peasants stand alone—shut out from contact, sympathy, information. Their ignorance is such that any idle story or misrepresentation suffices to excite their zeal, arm their hands with forks and scythes, and imbrue them in blood. All their superiors are enemies, as they have never done their duty by them. They have been made beasts of the field, and as beasts, when excited, they act. We see from history, what insurrections of the peasantry have been in ruder times, when there were no middle classes, and the peasants rose. Merely human, and all motives higher than animal vengeance, disappear from such wars. All countries have had samples of it; and the East of Europe seems destined to be visited by the scourge. Hitherto we have seen but symptoms, and we may see graver ones. The admitted spread of communist doctrines is a potent sign; for, after all, the preachers of such doctrines must be few, secret, and of small resources. Their success must have proceeded less from themselves than from the readiness of the people to catch and communicate such doctrines. When the country is furze and that furze dry, a spark is sufficient to put all in a flame.

Poland rose in 1830, but it was from a political cause; and the serfs do not understand politics. What knows he, or cares he, for his country's independence or freedom of the individual? There is no use in hoisting a political flag for the serf. You must hang before him a social one. He is benumbed, stupid and resigned; but he hath concentrated vengeance in him, and if you but show him who is his oppressor and his foe, he will take you at your word, and stand. The Austrians did this at Tarnow. And we learn that the Austrian Government itself is frightened at its success; for it discovers an inflammable principle, just as likely to be turned against the Government as the aristocracy.

What is to be dreaded in Bohemia, Galicia Poland, Hungary, and Russia, is not a political insurrection, but social war—not a plot of nobles, or students, or young officers; but an uprising of serfs, and of peasants akin to serfs. Were Slavonia alone shut out from all European contact, things might go on quietly as in the past. The peasantry might remain contented until a mercantile and citizen class arose, then both united would compel aristocracy and crown to share with the social and political rights. But civilized Europe stands at Slavonia's door. And the ambition of despots, in destroying and partitioning Poland, have effectually destroyed all barriers and frontiers. The literature, the religion, the principles, and enlightenment of Germany, come to the door of nigh one-half of the Poles, and of course cannot be kept from the remainder. The school-master will not let serfage be; and those who would perpetuate it, must perish. These same serfs, in the first burst of their choler, the first use of their free arms, may strike down their own nobles. But they will not stop there. The armies of the government, the police, the whole force, are of the blood and families of serfs. And if communist principles penetrate into the cottage, depend upon it, they would not be kept out of the fortress and the barrack. If so, the nobles will not be the only foes and victims. Despotism and its agents are no less hateful than aristocracy. And the murderers of Tarnow may be incited by success and reward, to seek higher victims.—Examiner.

Veto of the Harbor and River Bill. To the House of Representatives: I have considered the bill entitled "An act making appropriations for certain harbors or rivers" with the care which its importance demands, and now return the same to the House of Representatives, in which it originated. The bill proposes to appropriate one million three hundred and seventy-eight thousand four hundred and fifty dollars to be applied to more than forty distinct and separate objects of improvement. On examining its provisions and the variety of objects of improvement which it embraces, many of them of a local character, it is difficult to conceive, if it shall be sanctioned and become a law, what practical constitutional restraint can hereafter be imposed upon the most extended system of internal improvement by the Federal Government in all parts of the Union. The constitution has not, in my judgment, conferred upon the Federal Government the power to construct works of internal improvement within the States or to appropriate money from the treasury for that purpose. This bill assumes for the Federal Government the right to exercise this power, cannot, I think, be doubted. The approved course of the Government, and the deliberately expressed judgment of the people, have denied the existence of such a power under the Constitution. Several of my predecessors have denied its existence in the most solemn forms.

The general proposition that the Federal Government does not possess this power, is so well settled, and has for a considerable period been so generally acquiesced in, that it is not deemed necessary to reiterate the arguments by which it is sustained. Nor do I deem necessary after the full and elaborate discussion which have taken place before the country on this subject, to do more than state the general considerations which have satisfied me of the unconstitutionality and inexpediency of the exercise of such a power. It is not questioned that the Federal Government is one of limited powers.—Its powers are such and such only as are expressly granted in the Constitution, or are properly incident to the expressly granted powers, and necessary to their execution. In determining whether a given power has been granted a sound rule of construction has been laid down by Mr. Madison. That rule is, that "whenever a question arises concerning a particular power, the first question is whether the power be expressed in the Constitution.—If it be, the question is decided. If it be not expressed, the next inquiry must be, whether it is properly an incident to an expressed power, and necessary to its execution. If it be, it may be exercised by Congress. If it be not, Congress cannot exercise it." It is not pretended that there is any express grant in the Constitution conferring on Congress the power in question. It is then an incidental power in question. Is it then an incidental power, necessary and proper for the execution of any of the granted powers? All the granted powers, it is confidently affirmed, may be effectually executed with the aid of such an incident. "A power to be incidental must not be exercised for ends which make it a principal, or substantive power, independent of the principal power to which it is incident." It is not enough that it may be regarded by Congress as convenient, or that its exercise would advance the public weal. It must be necessary and proper to the execution of the principal expressed power to which it is an incident, and without which such principal power cannot be carried into effect. The whole frame of the federal Constitution proves that the Government which it creates was intended to be one

of limited and specified powers. A construction of the Constitution so broad as that by which the power in question is defended, tends, imperceptibly to a consolidation of power in a Government intended by its framers to be thus limited in its authority. "The obvious tendency and inevitable result of a consolidation of the States into one sovereignty would be to transform the republican system of the U. S. into a monarchy." To guard against the assumption of all powers which encroach upon the reserved sovereignty of the States and which consequently tend to consolidation, is the duty of all the true friends of our political system. That the power in question is not properly an incident to any of the granted powers, I am fully satisfied; but if there were doubts on this subject, experience has demonstrated the wisdom of the rule that all the functionaries of the Federal Government should abstain from the exercise of all questionable or doubtful powers. If an enlargement of the powers of the Federal Government should be deemed proper, it is safer and wiser to appeal to the States and the people in the mode prescribed by the Constitution for the grant desired, than to assume its exercise without an amendment of the Constitution. If Congress does not possess the general power to construct works of internal improvement within the States, or to appropriate money from the Treasury for that purpose, what is there to exempt some, at least, of the objects of appropriation included in this bill from the operation of the general rule? This bill assumes the existence of the power, and in some of its provisions asserts the principle, that Congress may exercise it as fully as though the appropriations which it proposes were applicable to the construction of roads and canals. If there be a distinction in principle, it is not perceived, and should be clearly defined.—Some of the objects of appropriation contained in this bill are local in their character, and lie within the limits of a single State; and though in the language of the bill, they are called harbors they are not connected with foreign commerce, nor are they places of refuge or shelter for our navy, or commercial marine on the ocean or lake shores. To call the mouth of a creek, or a shallow inlet on our coast, a harbor, cannot confer the authority to expend the public money in its improvement. Congress have exercised the power coeval with the constitution of establishing light-houses, beacons, buoys, and piers on our ocean and lake shores, for the purpose of rendering navigation safe and easy, and of affording protection and shelter for our navy and other shipping. These are safe-guards placed in existing channels of navigation. After the long acquiescence of the Government through preceding administrations, I am not disposed to question or disturb the authority to make appropriations for such purposes.

When we advance a step beyond this point, in addition to the establishment and support, by appropriations from the treasury, of light-houses, beacons, buoys, piers and other improvements within the bays, inlets and harbors on our ocean and lake coasts immediately connected with our foreign commerce, and attempts to make improvements in the interior at points unconnected with foreign commerce, and where they are not needed for the protection and security of our naval and commercial marine, the difficulty arises in drawing a line, beyond which appropriations cannot be made by the Federal Government. One of my predecessors, who saw the evil consequences of the system proposed to be revived by this bill, attempts to define this line by declaring that "expenditures of this character" should be "confined below the ports of entry or delivery established by law." Acting on this restriction, he has withheld his sanction from a bill which had passed Congress "to improve the navigation of the Wahash river." He was at the same time "sensible that this restriction was not as satisfactory as could be desired, and that such an embargo might be caused to the Executive Department in its execution, by appropriations for remote and not well understood objects." This restriction, it was soon found, was subject to be evaded, and rendered comparatively useless in checking the system of improvement which it was designed to arrest, in consequence of the facility with which ports of entry and delivery may be established by law upon the upper waters, and in some instances, almost at the head of springs of some of the most unimportant of our rivers, and at points on our coast possessing no commercial importance, and not used as places of refuge and safety by our Navy or other shipping. Many of the ports of entry and delivery now authorized by law, so far as foreign commerce is concerned, exist only in the statute books.—No entry of foreign goods is ever made, and no duties are collected at them. No exports of American products, bound for foreign countries, ever clear from them. To assume their existence in the statute book as ports of entry or delivery, warrant expenditures on the water leading to them, which would be otherwise unauthorized, would be to arrest the proposition, that the law making power may engraft new provisions on the Constitution. If the restriction is a sound one, it can only apply to the bays, inlets, and rivers, connected

with or leading to such ports as actually have foreign commerce, ports at which foreign importations arrive in bulk, paying the duties charged by law, and from which exports are made to foreign countries. It will be found by applying the restriction thus understood to the bill under consideration, that it contains appropriations for more than twenty objects of internal improvement called in the bill, harbors, at places which have never been declared by law either ports of entry or delivery, and at which, as appears from the records of the treasury, there has never been an arrival of foreign merchandise, and from which there never has been a vessel cleared for a foreign country. It will be found that many of these works are now, and at places for the improvement of which appropriations are now for the first time proposed. It will be found, also, that the bill contains appropriations for rivers upon which there only exists no foreign commerce, but upon which there has not been established even a paper port of entry, and for the mouths of creeks, denominated harbors, which if improved can benefit the particular neighborhood in which they are situated only. It will be found, too, to contain appropriations the expenditure of which will only have the effect of improving one place at the expense of the local, natural advantages of another in its vicinity. Should the bill become a law the same principle which authorizes the appropriations which it proposes to make, would also authorize similar appropriations for the improvement of all the other bays, inlets and creeks which may with equal propriety be called harbors, one of all the rivers, important or unimportant, in every part of the Union. To sanction the bill with such provisions, would be to concede the principle that the Federal Government possesses the power to expend the public money in a general system of internal improvements, limited in its extent only by the ever varying discretion of successive Congresses and successive Executives. It would be to efface and remove the limitations and restrictions of power which the Constitution has wisely provided to limit the authority and action of the Federal Government to a few well-defined and specified objects. Besides these objections, the practical evils which must flow from the exercise, on the part of the Federal Government, of the powers asserted in this bill, impress my mind with a grave sense of my duty to avert them from the country, as far as my constitutional action may enable me to do so.

It only leads to a consolidation of power in the Federal Government at the expense of the rightful authority of the States, but it inevitably tends to the embrace objects for the expenditure of the public money which are local in their character, benefiting but few at the expense of the common treasury of the whole. It will engender sectional feelings and prejudices calculated to disturb the harmony of the Union. It would destroy the harmony which should prevail in our legislative councils. It will produce combinations of local and sectional interests, strong enough when united, to carry propositions for appropriations of public money which could not of themselves, and standing alone, succeed, and cannot fail to lead to wasteful and extravagant expenditures.

It must produce a disreputable scramble for the public money, by a conflict which is inseparable from such a system, between local and individual interests and the general interest of the whole. It is unjust to those states which have, by their own means, constructed their own internal improvements, to make from the common Treasury appropriations for similar improvements in other States.

In its operation it will be oppressive and unjust towards those states whose representatives and people either deny or doubt the existence of the power, think its exercise inexpedient, and who, while they equally contribute to the treasury, cannot consistently with their opinions engage in the general competition for a share of the public money. Thus a large portion of the Union in numbers & in geographical extent contributing its equal proportion of taxes to the support of the government, would, under the operation of such a system, be compelled to see the Nation's treasury—the common stock of all—unequally disbursed, and often improvidently wasted for the advantage of small sections, instead of being applied to the great National purposes in which all have a common interest, and for which alone the power to collect the revenue was given. Should the system of internal improvements proposed prevail, all these evils will multiply and increase with the increase of the number of the states, and the extension of the geographical limits of settled portions of our country. With the increase of our numbers and the extension of our settlements, the local objects demanding appropriations of the public money for their improvement will be proportionably increased. In each case the expenditure of the public money would confer benefits direct or indirect, only on a section, while these sections would become daily less in comparison with the whole.

The wisdom of the framers of the constitution in withholding power over such objects from the Federal Government and